Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

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TERMS:

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MISCELLANY.

OCCUPATIONS—HONOR IN LIFE.

(Selected.)

There is not a more foolish notion afloat in the world than the one that it is occupation that gives the character to man. One occupation, as the means of "getting a living," as the phrase goes, is precisely high and creditable as another, provided that it be honorable, and in accordance with the laws of God and man. The man who holds the plough, hammers the iron, or drives his peg to supply his family with the necessaries of life, is not a whit below the one who measures tape behind the counter, mystifies law at the bar, or presides over the councils of the nation. There is a vulgar and pernicious feeling abroad in the community on this subject. Fathers must educate their sons for one of what is called the "learned professions." Daughters must marry a lawyer, a doctor, a clergyman, or a merchant. Horror! the good lady would as soon think of marrying her daughter to a Winnebago, as to a homely, industrious, and honest mechanic. Why, the family would be dishonored!—No, no! The business of a carpenter, a blacksmith, or a farmer, is not so respectable as that of shaving notes, drawing solidity from the desk, peddling rotten wood pills, or selling snuff or tobacco. And yet the duties of all the learned professions, as well as those of merchants, are performed for the same reason that a shoemaker waxes his thread and the farmer plants his potatoes, viz: to obtain a living. Still a set of miserable, upstart fools, who are almost universally low bred people themselves—people who have begun life in a ditch, endeavor to establish in society artificial distinctions which they hope will elevate them above the common mass from which they were taken, and to give them an importance which innate honesty could not command. Labor is labor; honest labor is honest labor; honesty and honorable labor is the same, whether performed by the king or the beggar, and it is just as honorable in the one as in the other. It is true that all men by habit and taste are not permitted to pursue the same vocation, and there are natural divisions, not distinctions, as the word is commonly used, created by harmony and taste. This is as it should be, and fits us for the discharge of all the peculiar duties that devolve upon us as members of society. But to say because a man performs any given duty, however humble, though necessary, degrades or renders him less meritorious than his neighbor who performs another duty, yet not more faithfully, is to say we still adhere to the monarchical principles of the old world.

Let the father educate his son to some honorable calling, and if he has predilections to any particular business, as often is the case, let him follow it, if it be possible; it is the man that ennobles the business, not the business that ennobles the man; and not spend a thought upon the distinctions in occupations, honorable and honest, that fools have attempted to build up. Let children be taught to be honorable, honest, and upright, to set a proper value upon the riches of the world, which is at best but a bubble, blown into existence to-day to burst to-morrow; and to understand that the only true and real distinctions in society are those of virtue and vice, and the only true and enduring riches are an intellect duly cultivated, affections schooled, and a heart that knows no guile.

Good.—The N. Y. Chronicle tells some good things. Among others there was one the other day about an Irish pair at the police office. The wife had brought Pat to the office for thrashing her, when under the influence of whiskey. Pat tried his eloquence in all manner of ways to prevent her pushing her complaint, but in vain. She was inexorable. He told her of her loneliness—she was deaf. He pictured his hardships in a prison—she was unmoved. He promised reform—but she wouldn't notice him. He begged her to let him off, just that time—but she was impatient to make the oath of complaint. The magistrate was also impatient, and ordered the woman to begin. Pat begged one moment more, and throwing all his cunning into a last desperate effort, remarked that if she was resolved to send him to Blackwell's she must prepare for the consequences, as there were lots of pretty girls in prison there. This staggered Judy. She turned and twisted and fidgeted about and begged to know if the 'Squire couldn't put Pat in a cell by himself; but his Worship, snuffing the joke, said, if sent, Pat must be put among the girls. This settled the matter, and the good woman turned and marched, although the cunning rogue begged her to make haste and kiss the book. The idea of the girls was more than she could stand.—*Richmond Star.*

"I understand your father is dead," said a man to a little boy as he entered the house. "You're right, now, hoss; laid out in t'other room, as cold as a wedge."

Military.—John Dudley, of Deerfield, N. H., a respectable and *proper* man, with a pretty good opinion of himself, was honored with the commission of captain in the militia. He was an old bachelor, and had an old maid for a housekeeper, and tilled his ground like an honest man. He was acquainted with Governor Wentworth, and frequently called upon him when at Portsmouth, that he might tell his neighbors how *thick* he was with his Excellency. To add to his importance, he once invited the Governor to call upon him at Deerfield, on his way into the country, and the Governor promised to do so. The captain expected the visit sometime in a certain week, and kept near his house, busily employed, as usual.

One very warm day, his house-keeper came puffing into the field, to inform him that a grand carriage, which must be the Governor's, was at a little distance. The captain ran into the house, and had hardly time to slip on his military red coat and cocked hat, ere his Excellency drove up. With his trusty sword in hand, Capt. Dudley ran into the street, and assuming a true captain-like strut, paid a martial salute to his Excellency, who, on beholding him, burst out into a hearty laugh. This rather discomposed the man of the sword; but he was put to immediate flight by the following speech of the Governor: "Capt. Dudley, I am glad to see you; but think your appearance as a military man would be somewhat improved, if you would add to your uniform a *pair of breeches!*"—an article which the good captain, in his haste to pay his respects to the Governor, had entirely forgotten!—*Boston Journal.*

Influence of Woman.—In the ordinary course of the world, in that intercourse of flattery and falsehood where every one deceives and is deceived, where all appear under a borrowed form; profess friendship they do not feel, and bestow praises only to be praised in return; men bow the lowest to those they despise most. But he who lives retired from this scene of delusion expects no compliments from others, bestows them only where they are deserved. All the insidious grimaces of public life are nothing compared with the inspiring smiles of frienship which smooth the rugged road, and all our toils.

Of what value are all the babblings and vain boastings of society, to that domestic felicity which we experience in the company of an amiable woman whose charms awaken the dormant faculties of the soul, and fill the mind with finer energies; whose smiles prompt our enterprises, and whose assistance insures success; who inspires us with congenial greatness and sublimity, who with judicious penetration, weighs and examines our thoughts, our actions, our whole character; who observes all our foibles, warns us with sincerity of their consequences, and reforms us with gentleness and affection; who by tender communication of their thoughts and observations conveys new instructions to our minds; and by pouring the warm and generous feelings of heart into our bosoms, animates us incessantly to the exercise of every virtue, and completes the polished perfection of our character by the soft allurements. In such an intercourse, all that is virtuous and noble in human nature, is preserved within the breast, and every evil propensity dies away.—*Zimmerman.*

A Temperance Anecdote.—The Washingtonians are driving a noble business among the old soakers of this city. On Thursday evening the church in Poydras street, was literally crammed, and many hard drinkers, we have no doubt, was taken out of the gutter. Among a great many pleasant anecdotes related by the speakers, was one defining the unpleasant position of a certain Deacon who wanted to be temperate without signing the pledge. He had been importuned to that effect until he became so outraged that he arose, and before the temperance society, delivered a speech in favor of *moderate drinking*. He was allowed to proceed, and at its termination, he seized his hat and walked down the aisle with great dignity. There was present an old toper, who, at that moment, was about as full as he could well be and being mightly tickled at the Deacon's speech, he staggered from his seat, and tippe the Deacon on his shoulder, exclaimed, "I say—hic—Deacon, *them's my sentiments!* I'll stand by you—hic—old feller, in them 'ere doctrines! So *let's go out and liquor!*" The Deacon, finding tha his "moderate drinking" doctrines placed him in such disgraceful fellowship, went back and signed the pledge!—*N. O. Jeffersonian.*

The Millerites, Tent. The following is the description of the "big tent," which the Millerites have erected at Albany, N. Y., where they intend to reside until the end of the world, to take place, *as they say*, on the 23d of April, 1843. "The first object that meets your view, is the great tent, or "markee," 140 feet in diameter, covering an area of nearly half an acre. It is supported in the centre by a pole 100 feet high, and around the sides stakes or uprights. It is open around the bottom, to let the air circulate freely within, and can be closed all around so as to make it tight, should the weather prove unfavorable. It cost $700, and is said to be the best specimen in the tent making line in the United States. Every part of the work about it is really beautiful. The interior is fitted up with rude benches or seats without backs. The ground is covered with straw, to protect the feet from the damp. It is said that 3,000 persons can be comfortably seated, but that 2,500 only have been accommodated under it.—*Phil. Saturday Courier.*

Justice.—A notice was recently posted up, in the town of Pittsford, N. Y., calling a public meeting of young men on the subsequent Friday evening, for the declared purpose of "doing justice to Henry Clay." A few days previous to the proposed meeting, a patriotic son of the Emerald Isle dropped in to the shop of a "whole hog" Whig, and thus delivered himself: "An" so, auld chip, your next President is going to be *hung* next Friday, I see!" "What do you mean?" cries Marble, in high dudgeon. "Mane, sure enough!" exclaims Pat, "Didn't I just spy a notice on yonder post, that there was to be a meeting next Friday to '*do justice to Henry Clay?*' and how can they do that without hanging him? Hang him they must, shure!"

Rochester Advertiser.

A True Test.—Nothing, says a late writer, sets so wide a mark between a vulgar and a noble soul, as the reverential love of womanhood. A man who is always sneering at woman, is generally a coarse profligate or a bigot.

From the Globe.

Messrs. BLAIR & RIVES: Let me be permitted, through your columns, to invite attention, in a brief way, to the great inducements held out by a late Act of Congress to settlement in Florida. That Act grants, in fee simple, a quarter section of land to every head of a family, or single man over eighteen years of age, who will settle in Florida, south of the ninth township, prior to the 4th of August, 1843; and the only material condition is, continued residence for five years, and occupation and cultivation of five acres for four years of that time.

Nothing can be more attractive than the offer of such terms for settlements *in such a country as Florida.* By means of its provisions, a freehold and home is at once obtained without price, and large families may be enabled, by emigration, "to set up in the world" at once all their male members over eighteen, and all their female members, too, who will make haste to convert their clever lovers to good husbands.

The operation of the Act is limited to two hundred thousand acres; and as there is much room for choice in locations, and there is already evidence of much intended emigration, it behoves those who contemplate removal *to lose no time in reaching there.* The first comer will of course be best served.

To the wealthy Planter, Florida is eminently inviting; because the fertility of its soil, and the richness and variety of its staple productions, afford better return upon investments than may be found elsewhere in the South. But to the poor and the moderate in circumstances, it is, beyond comparison, the paradise of earth. There are no freezing winters to provide against by close houses, magazines of supplies for embargoed and shivering families, tending and feeding of stock, &c. So far from this, the climate may well be likened to the Northern Spring extended through the year. The means of subsistence are obtained with less labor, and labor is more productive, and industry more quickly blessed with accumulation and plenty, than is conceivable to the inhabitant of a less fortunate region. The forests preserve a perpetual verdure; all descriptions of stock range the open woods throughout the year, revelling in abundance of pasturage; gardens are filled with a never-ending variety of flower and vegetable during every month; fish and fruits abound everywhere almost to surfeit; the soil is easily tilled, and the harvests are so abundant, so rich, so various, and the climate so agreeable to labor, that little is left to be desired in the circle of physical wants. And where but in Florida can such blessings be enjoyed, with the addition of the political and moral advantages which American free government and social advancement bestow?

The most advisable time for removal would be in the months of November and December. Those who reach there in those months would have ample time to prepare ground for cultivation and be assured of good crops.

The principal productions to which the country is adapted are, Sugar, Cotton, Tobacco, Oranges, and other fruits, the Mulberry, Grape, &c.; Corn, Rice, &c.

The production of Sugar is from one to three hogsheads per acre; and of Cotton from one to two thousand pounds. A bale to the acre of black seed (sea island) Cotton has been produced upon pine land in the Suwannee region. The profitableness of these staples may be estimated from the fact that General Clinch, from his plantation, (Lang Syne, in Alachua county,) worked by between fifty and sixty hands, received, for two or three years before it was destroyed by the Indians, a nett annual income of twenty thousand dollars. Nor is the production of Sugar confined to large planters. Every farmer, however small his means, has his field of Sugar cane, which is manufactured by himself, with wooden mills of domestic construction, and large pots of the ordinary manufacture.

The Tobacco produced in Florida is similar to that of Cuba, and is manufactured into Cigars of the most admired quality. Its production requires no capital, and light labor, and is very profitable.

The orange tree requires very little attention; and a grove, south of the indicated line, once in bearing, is an established fortune of certain and permanent income. The tree is indigenous everywhere upon the peninsula. Groves, of miles in extent, of the bitter-sweet and sour orange, are found in all parts of it. From a grove of the cultivated Orange, situated upon the St. John's river, and covering only an acre and a quarter, a yield of $1,700 in a season has been realized. A single tree in St. Augustine has been known to yield six thousand oranges. The groves at St. Augustine and its vicinity were cut down to the ground by the unprecedented frost of 1835; but are rapidly recovering their former beauty and value. In the region of country now offered for settlement, no injury was produced by that frost, nor are the trees ever affected. A couple of trees of the sweet orange, growing at Pilaklaka, (the residence of Micanopy, head chief of the Seminoles, about thirty miles south of the line,) were found in full vigor and bearing by the army in 1836; and the lime, lemon, guava, citron, pomegranate, fig, cocoa-nut, pine-apple, and other West India fruits, grow luxuriantly along the peninsula. Peaches, melons, plums, and other fruits common to northern latitudes, also thrive, and greatly excel the more northern production in flavor and richness.

The mulberry grows with wonderful luxuriance, and in most parts of Florida preserves its foliage throughout the year. Experiments in successful progress, prove that the silk-worm is less subject to diseases, and that the crop of cocoons can be more often repeated in the season than in any other part of the United States.

Indigo may also be produced with great profit. A large quantity was annually exported from Florida while a British colony.

Corn grows finely. The average production per acre is from 20 to 25 bushels. As much as 40 bushels has been gathered from the acre.

One of the most profitable sources of income (to the poor man especiallly) will be the stock business. Cattle thrive wonderfully. A stock of cattle running in the woods at large, and only driven home to be milked, doubles in three years, as a regular calculation. The increase is sometimes greater. There are extensive praires and ranges of pine land, which afford the most luxuriant pasturage, and which will never be appropriated to any exclusive use. I have seen the rich maiden-cane grass reaching to the backs of cattle on Payne's prairie, and have had in view at one moment several thousand head of stock grazing upon it. An inexhaustible and profitable market for our cattle is afforded by our propinquity to Cuba and other West India Islands, where they may be carried on the hoof, or the meat jerked before shipment. A large jerking establishment was commenced before the Indian hostilities broke out, from which several cargoes of *tasajo*, or jerked beef, were shipped to Cuba. It was found that the process of jerking could be practised as successfully in Florida as in any part of South America. New Orleans will also afford a large market for live stock of all descriptions.

The lumber trade will also afford profitable employment to a great number of emigrants. In the vicinity of the coast and water courses there is an inexhaustible supply of the finest pine timber in America. There need be no limit to the quantity of sawed lumber exported to the West Indies and Atlantic and Gulf cities. The Florida lumber commands in market, I am informed, a higher price than any other.

A great mistake exists [illegible] to the health and climate of Florida. There [illegible] particular localities which have been found unhealthy, as is the case in every other part of the world; but the peninsula of Florida is a healthy country, and of mild temperature. I resided for several years in the neighborhood of Micanopy—a village a few miles north of the Indian boundary line—and I never knew of a case of fever, (n[illegible]he common ague a[illegible] ver of the West an[illegible] was informed that, [illegible] settler[illegible] there was no exampl[illegible] cont[illegible] in the summer occasional[illegible] growing out of exposur[illegible] they are not more frequen[illegible] in the South and Southwest, and [illegible] tal, in consequence of the constant [illegible] sea-breezes which waft across the [illegible] greater proportion of children live thr[illegible] gerous periods of infancy than in any [illegible] the United States. The best proofs, however, upon such subjects are afforded by practical and actu[illegible] tests. Fortunately, the late valuable publication of Dr. Lawson, the Surgeon General of the United States army, upon medical statistics, affords details of a conclusive character.

Dr. Lawson furnishes a table exhibiting the ratio of mortality, *from all causes*, in the army in Florida during the years 1836, 1837, 1838, and 1839. It appears that, with a mean strength of 10,476 men, there were 644 deaths, or 6 1-10 per cent. This includes *deaths in battle*, and from wounds and casualties generally; and it should be borne in mind that the exposures of an army in the field are very trying to health. Dr. Lawson thus remarks upon the table to which I have referred:

"The ratio (of mortality) of the troops in Florida (6 1-10 per cent.) varies little from the general average of troops serving in the South in time of peace—a fact established by the result of statistical inquiries. It will be seen that this ratio is lower than that of the 4th infantry, on an average of ten years. As an evidence that no extraordinary mortality has been experienced in Florida, it is found that the average of the last three years, taking all the regiments in the army, is 4 8-10 per cent.; and that although more than one-third of the actual strength of the army served in Florida in 1838, yet the mortality of the whole army is only 4 2-10 per cent.—a ratio lower than the mean of ten years."

From the data contained in an abstract exhibiting the strength of each regiment in the army, and the deaths in each for a period of ten years, I gather the following striking facts, to wit:

The mortality in the 1st regiment of dragoons garrisoned at Forts Gibson, Desmoines, and Leavenworth, is 6 3-19 per cent.; while that of the 2d regiment of dragoons, serving altogether in East Florida, was only 5 1-10 per cent.

The average of deaths in the 3d regiment of artillery, from 1829 to 1835, stationed along the coast of New England, was 21; while the average of deaths in the same regiment, serving in Florida, from 1835 to 1838, including casualties of war, was not more than 24.

In the 4th regiment of artillery the average of deaths from 1829 to 1835, while stationed mostly at Forts Columbus, Delaware, McHenry, and Seven, was 18 3-7; while in the same regiment, serving in Florida during 1836, 1837, and 1838, the average of deaths was only 12 2-3.

The foregoing facts are sufficient to establish the healthfulness of the peninsula.

It is a remarkable peculiarity of the climate of Florida that it has neither the frigidity of the Northern *winter* nor the intensity of the Northern *summer*. The extremes of temperature are happily modified.

The following data, gathered from the meteorological tables of Dr. Lawson, will illustrate it:

	Mean temp.	Highest degree in 1829.
Fort Snelling,	45,34	92
Eastport, (Maine)	42,97	98
Ft Howard, (Green bay)	44,93	100
Boston harbor,	46,24	98
Council Bluffs,	50,50	104
New York harbor,	53	97
Tampa, (Florida,)	72,80	92

Upon this subject Dr. Lawson remarks:

"Although the winter at Fort Snelling is 47 deg. 73 min. colder than at Tampa Bay, the summer at the latter place is only 8 deg. 24 min. warmer, Although the mean annual temperature of Petite Coquille is nearly 2 deg. lower than that of Augusta, Georgia, nearly 8 deg. and that of Fort Gibson upwards of 10 deg. lower than at Tampa Bay, yet, in all, the mean *summer* temperature is higher. In the summer season, the mercury rises higher in every other portion of the United States, and even in Canada, than it does along the coast of Florida. In six years' observation at Key West it was never known to rise above 90 degrees."

No condition can be more independent and happy than that of the Florida farmer. With a few weeks' labor in the course of the year, he supplies his crib with abundant store of grain and roots. He makes his own sugar and molasses, and may make his own rum if he requires it. His table may be supplied, at all seasons, with the finest fish and game, the choicest garden stuffs, and the rarest fruits. His sheep, hogs, cattle, goats, &c., require no more care than is necessary to prevent them from running wild—furnishing abundance of meat, butter, milk, wool, hides, &c., for domestic and farming purposes. He makes his own cotton and wool, and may weave his own cloths at home. The palm (which is wild everywhere in the forest) furnishes the best material for hats that can be used in that climate. In short, he will need to buy nothing but his coffee and [illegible] and the last of these can be produced cheaply in any quantity upon the coast.

I need add no more than assurance to emi[illegible] of every hospitable attention and assist[illegible] those who have preceded them in this land [illegible] mise, and a cordial invitation to all who [illegible] ter their condition, the poor not les[illegible] to come and cast their lot with us.

Re[illegible]ly,

W[illegible]

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gon boy;[illegible] goes to Ashland to
seek repose[illegible] toils, and amuse
himself[illegible] the "mill boy of the
Slashe[illegible]
Cred[illegible] requested to exercise a
[illegible] until they receive THAT
[illegible] beet."—*Dover Gazette.*

[illegible]ng.—By a law of Congress, approv[illegible] 1842, it is made incumbent in all pay[illegible] to the Treasury, whether made in the [illegible]tates or in foreign countries, where it be[illegible]ssary to compute the value of the pound [illegible], that it shall be deemed equal to *four dol*[illegible] *eighty-four cents*, and the same rule shall [illegible]plied in appraising merchandize imported, [illegible]value is by the invoice in pounds sterling. [illegible] of the former law, inconsistent with [illegible]ns, is repealed.—*Lyford's Com. Jour.*

[illegible]brated dandies was in company with a [illegible] her evening, and observed [illegible]. He advanced and beged t[illegible]ing that she ought to have as muc[illegible]as she had shown to a dog. "Sir," [illegible]never kissed my dog while was [illegible]llow took the hint and sloped.

A Nice Yo[illegible] [illegible]g lady in Memphis, Tenn., criti[illegible] modes of dress and fashions, sa[illegible]wear worn by men of ordinary s[illegible]ows alone carry canes. Rings, chain[illegible] and b[illegible]e of gold, never yet captivated a wom[illegible]mon intellect. Gentlemen who exhibit o[illegible] evidence of much labor at the toilet, [illegible] high estimation by the reflecting po[illegible]male sex." That's a sensible girl.

A withering rebuke.—A [illegible] Ohio preaching in a nei[illegible] observed two young ladies [illegible] ping suddenly in his discou[illegible]ly at them, he said: "I obs[illegible] in the congregation earnestly [illegible] tion, and as it is not a mark of tr[illegible] more than one to speak at a time in [illegible] remain silent for a short time to give them an opportunity to finish their discourse, when I will resume mine." The worthy minister, after standing in silence a moment or two, resumed his subject.

N. Y. Express.

War.—Voltaire thus expresses himself on war:—"A hundred thousand mad animals, whose heads are covered with hats, advance to kill or to be killed by a like number of their fellow mortals covered with turbans. By this procedure they want, at best, to decide whether a tract of land to which none of them have any claim, shall belong to a certain man whom they call Sultan or to another whom they call Czar, neither of them ever saw or ever will see the spot so furiously contended for; and very few of those creatures who are thus mutually butchering each other ever beheld the animal for whom they cut each other's throats! From time immemorial this has been the way of mankind almost all over the earth. What an excess of madness is this and how deservedly might a Supreme Being crush to atoms this earthly ball, the bloody nest of such ridiculous murderers!"

A cure for the Tooth-Ache.—The editor of the National Forum has communicated to the public an "infallible" cure for the Tooth-Ache. The remedy is simple, and its effect said to be almost immediate. It is this:—Take equal parts of alum and common salt, pulverise and mix them; wet a small piece of cotton, and cause the mixed powder to adhere: then place it in the hollow tooth. A sensation of coldness will be experienced which will gradually subside, and with it the torment of the tooth-ache.

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

A meeting of the Managers of the State Temperance Society, at Raleigh, 3rd Nov. 1842,

Resolved, That a State Temperance Convention be held in this City, on Friday 3 o'clock P. M. 16th Dec. next, and that all the Societies in this State be affectionately and earnestly requested to send delegates to the same.

Resolved, That the Editors in our State, friendly to the cause, be respectfully requested to give these Resolutions, with the following Address, one or two insertions in their respective papers.

To the Officers and Members of all the Temperance Societies in North Carolina: Brethren and fellow-laborers in an enterprize, so full of incalculable blessings to a numerous class of the family of man,

We, in conformity to the above Resolutions, do cordially invite you to send on some of your most efficient Members as Delegates to the Convention, for the object of promoting the best success of the great and good cause in which we all take such a deep felt interest. Delegates from other States, are also respectfully invited to the Convention.

WM. HILL, Chairman.

WILL. PECK, Secretary.

Politics of the Day.

THE NEXT PRESIDENCY.

"For ourselves, and speaking only for ourselves, we earnestly hope, and most implicitly believe, the real genuine, single-hearted Democracy will never submit to be led blindfold into the contest which is impending, that they will neither 'waive all discussion,' of major or minor points, nor acquiesce in the mean and cowardly policy of making no declaration of principles 'for the public eye,' much less imitate such dastardly dissimulation. They will rally round the man, whoever he may be, whose previous conduct has demonstrated that he is indeed "one and indivisible" with the Democracy, and devoted to those great principles which, as they have never hesitated to avow in the face of friend as well as foe, they will never cease to maintain. It is not enough merely to put down the 'common enemy,' without knowing who is put up in his place. It is not enough that we conquer. We must reap the fruits of victory in the re-establishment of that great system of policy, without which success will be but an empty name."

We concur altogether with the sentiments above quoted from the last Washington *Globe*. Let the declaration of our principles be kept ever prominently before the public eye, that they may never be lost sight of, and that all candidates for the favor of the people may be held strictly to them, in all their length and breadth, without compromising them, in any one point in the least degree. Let those principles be always inscribed on our banner: "FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY: RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION;" and let us be content with no victory which is not a certain unequivocal triumph of each and all of them.

To ensure this, we are not of opinion that it is the policy of our presses to avoid expressing their several preferences [illegible] sted by some of our contemporaries. We prefer that each press should speak out and [illegible] that the people may have full time to [illegible] est will adhere to and maintain these principles, and that each State should do likewise, through its legislature or a State Convention, and [illegible] that the prevailing sentiment of the Democracy may be early known, and the claims of the several Democratic Candidates be freely and fully discussed before a joint nomination is made. There is more security against division, in such a course [illegible] any other. *Mercury.*

MR. CALHOUN IN MICHIGAN.

The *Constitutional Democrat*, a paper [illegible] at Detroit, and edited with great ability, makes the following observation in relation to Mr. Calhoun:

"*John C. Calhoun.*—This distinguished and talented individual is mentioned in various portions of the Union, as a candidate for the Presidency, and accounts for the virulence and abuse which is so lavishly heaped of late, upon his devoted head, by the opposition press. That he possesses talents of the highest order all will admit—and that his long experience in public life, and his steady and unerring devotion to principle, pre-eminently fit him to fill any station, however elevated, within the gift of the American people, candid men, of all parties, will readily admit.

"It becomes us not at the present [illegible] dict with certainty that Mr. Calhoun will be the Democratic candidate for the Presidency at the ensuing canvass; but it is perfectly [illegible] he is rapidly gaining ground in the affections of the people in all parts of the Union. The [illegible] has in times past, existed in various [illegible] against the man, and the immutable principles [illegible] has ever been his pride to advocate [illegible] every where; and whether he shall [illegible] come before the people as a candidate for the Presidency at some future period, it will be [illegible] to the numerous and devoted friends of this distinguished and talented statesman that [illegible] character, and the principles of [illegible] been and still is the unwavering advocate, are beginning to be duly and properly appreciated by the Democracy at large.

"It may be proper to remark, that here in Michigan, Mr. Calhoun [illegible] without friends and admirers—and we hesitate not to express the belief that should his name be brought tangibly before them, such a nomination would meet with a heavy response from a respectable portion of the Democracy of Michigan.

"While the name, and doubtless are, other distinguished individuals mentioned as probable candidates for the Presidency, who, from personal and local considerations, are equally prominent in the minds of our Democratic fellow-citizens—all are willing to admit that Mr. Calhoun is a sound exponent of the great principles which we all advocate at the present period—and that his honesty of purpose, his settled devotion to the great principles of Constitutional Democracy, and his long experience and distinguished abilities, are fully and properly appreciated by all who are willing to practice as well as profess, the principles of Democracy."

Mr. Calhoun.—We are every day more and more convinced that the nomination of this gentleman by the democratic party is amongst the inevitable events of the day. Mr. Van Buren seems to have been entirely lost sight of in the growing enthusiasm for the "spokesman of South Carolina." With a clear field, and Messrs. Clay and Calhoun as the rival champions, it will be a glorious contest—something to make the blood of the opposing armies flow with a freer and more generous impulse, and to keep out of sight, for the time being, the meannesses of partisan warfare.—*N. Y. Aurora.*

Mr. Calhoun in North Alabama.—From the Democratic Herald published in the town of Huntsville, we find the following just ecomium on the great South Carolinian. The Herald, we take great pleasure in stating, will be an able coadjutor in the cause of State Rights, of which Mr. Calhoun is the great champion.

"We recommend to the attention of our readers an article republished in this number from the Alabama Tribune, entitled "*John C. Calhoun.*" It is well written, and places the character, views and sentiments of "the great Southern" in a proper light. In reading this tribute of merit, what Southern man will not feel his bosom swell with pride when he reflects that its subject is at present not only the acknowledged spokesman of the Democracy, but "the able and eloquent upholder of the constitution, the unflinching champion of State Sovereignty?" The South may well be proud of him. He is peculiarly our own; a native of the soil, and the living embodiment of her morality, her chivalry and her genius. We make not these remarks in disparagement of the claims of any other Democrat whose name has been mentioned in connexion with the next Presidency. Neither are we tied to the car of Mr. C. nor any other man, but mean to speak what we think. The South is determined to sustain her peculiar institutions, and in order to do so, she must uphold and cherish her native sons when they manifest ability, genius, and an ardent devotion to her cause. Such an one is JOHN C. CALHOUN; and no Southern man, whether Democrat or Whig, but is proud of his being a native of the South."

ONWARD!

The New York Morning Post has the following. It is a pregnant sign of the progress of our cause:

Mr. Calhoun's Policy.—The free trade association of this city on Friday evening took possession of their new hall in Broadway. Their meeting was well attended, and great enthusiasm was felt by the members. Much business of an important nature was transacted, and preparations are making for a vigorous fall campaign. We are glad to learn that a high minded and generous devotion to principles and justice, characterizes the association. We are inclined to believe that it will exercise a great and salutary influence among our people. It will create new and vigorous relationships and dissolve many old decrepit ones. It will purify the atmosphere of party politics, and afford new and fresh supplies of freedom to the citizens. Preparation is making to enlist the talent of some of our ablest countrymen in a series of lectures, and nothing but a generous support of its friends is wanting to make it a formidable adversary of the restrictions of the age in which we live.

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,

TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1842.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to is final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

☞ TEMPERANCE.

The next monthly meeting of the Washington Temperance Society of Mecklenburg County, will be held at the Presbyterian Church in Charlotte [illegible] o'clock on Thursday evening the first of December next. Punctual attendance on the part of officers and members of the Society is urgently requested. The public generally are also respectfully invited to attend.—An address or two may be expected on the occasion.

☞ *Democratic National Convention.*—We have before stated, that at a meeting of the Democratic members of the Tennessee [illegible] slature, the 23d of [illegible] as the time for the National [illegible] tion of our party in [illegible] candidate for President and [illegible] *the time and place*, and generally give a favorable reproposition, and take immediate measures [illegible] representation from every State equal [illegible] sentation in Congress.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The article in another column from the *Standard* of Wednesday last, will imform the reader of the organization of the two Houses of the Legislature. We kept our paper open until Saturday, hoping to receive the Governor's Message to lay before our readers, but as that document was not laid before the Legislature until the third day of its session, we will receive it barely in time for our next paper. We are highly pleased with the organization of the Legislature; the whole proceedings show our friends firm and united like a band of patriots should be. The Speakers of the two Houses are men of talents and business habits, and the Clerks every way qualified for their duties. The *Register* sets up a most doleful howl over the defeat of Messrs. *Manly, Freeman* and *Miller*, Clerks to the last Whig legislature. But surely no sane man could have expected that either of these men could be elected to any office by a Democratic Legislature;—indeed we think it showed a great lack of modesty in them to ask such favors at the hands of a party whom they each have abused and denounced as devoid of principle, sense, and honesty. Mr. *Manly* and Mr. *Freeman* have both in former years been elected to Clerkships by Democratic Legislatures, and their gratitude was shown by the increased virulence with which they abused our party, and the increased industry with which they labored in the cause of Federalism. And now, because our friends in the Legislature have declined re-electing these men over the heads of honest and true Democrats, equally capable, to say the least, of filling the offices, the cry of "proscription" is set up, and the *Register* exclaims, "injustice!" "cruelty!" "We call on the press of the State to speak out fearlessly. Silence at such a time would be worse than *cowardice*—it would be *moral treason* of the deepest dye!" Whew! does taking away the *teat* of State pap so hurt the Whiggies? We, as one of the presses of the State "speak out," and say to our friends in the Legislature—go a-head; you've made a good beginning. Your constituents will support you.

☞ By yesterday morning's mail, we received from one of our members a pamphlet copy of Gov. Morehead's Message. It is very lengthy, occupying about *eight columns* in the Raleigh Register. Of course, we could not get it into this week's paper, nor have we even time to read it before our paper goes to press.

The Legislature was busily engaged in completing its organization up to Wednesday, our latest dates. On that day, after several ballotings, Mr. *Robert Cochran* of Fayetteville was elected one of the Engrossing Clerks.

Winter seems to have come upon us for good. For the past ten days, the weather has been very cold—ice standing throughout the day thicker than we had it at any time during last winter. ☞ Our *devil* gets in a very bad humor when persons come in and don't "*shut the door!*"

Mr. Calhoun in Ohio.—Several of the Democratic presses in Ohio have declared in favor of Mr. CALHOUN for President, and it is said Gov. SHANNON is a warm Calhounite. Both the Senators in Congress from Ohio, we understand, are also for Calhoun.

Col. S. W. Trotti has been elected to Congress from the Columbia, S. C., District, by a large majority over his opponent, Col. Carroll. Col. T. fills the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Butler, and is, *of course*, a Democrat.

INSTRUCTIONS.

We reluctantly set up our opinion on any subject at any time in opposition to the views of our friend of the Raleigh *Standard*; but of late we have felt compelled to do so on several occasions. In his last paper, we regret to see the Editor of the Standard take ground against instructions to our Senators in Congress, by the Legislature. Strange to say, the *Standard* comes out for the Whig doctrine of merely *expressing the opinions* of the Legislature on the great questions which have already passed or are yet in agitation before the present whig Congress. It is not for us to say what the Legislature should or should not do; but we are for standing fast by the good old Democratic doctrine of INSTRUCTION, without which our form of representative government would be a mere mockery. And we differ from the *Standard's* opinion, that there are no questions on which our Senators need instructions. A portion, at least, of our party in the State, expect Mr. *Mangum* to be peremptorily instructed to vote against any scheme for a national bank, to vote for the repeal of the distribution and bankrupt laws, for a repeal of the protective features of the tariff law, for restoring the $1,000 fine to Gen. Jackson, and to carry out the policy generally of the Democratic party, or resign his seat. These questions, in connecting with instructions, were agitated before the election, and we believe the Democracy of the State will be disappointed if the Legislature fails to give these instructions, by merely *expressing an opinion.*

"*Are you there, old true-penny?*"

The Asheville Messenger takes us to task for what it *insinuates* is a misrepresentation of Mr. *Clay's* views on slavery and abolition, as expressed in his speech at Richmond, Indiana, a short time since. The Messenger says there are no such sentiments as those attributed to Mr. *Clay* by the correspondent of the New York Tribune, from which we copied, in an authentic copy of that speech since published in all the Southern Whig papers. *This is a fact to which we wish to call the particular attention of the people.* It shows the adroitness with which this great champion of Federalism is holding up one set of views upon this vital question to the people of the north, and a different set to the people of the South.

The New York *Tribune* is the organ proper of the Clayites and abolition whigs in all the Northern States. Hence we see a letter written for its columns, making Mr *Clay* avow the rankest abolition doctrines: Is this letter copied by any of the southern Clay papers? Oh no! But we have published *here* an entirely different version of the same speech, written, or at least revised, by Mr. *Clay* himself, from which all these abolition doctrines are carefully excluded. Is this speech copied by the northern Clay papers? Not by a single one, that we have seen.

This is the way Mr. *Clay* tampers with a momentous question which threatens to rive asunder the Union of these States: such are the means he is using to gratify his undying lust for office. Is such a man fit to fill the seat occupied by Washington?

SUCCESS OF FREE TRADE DOCTRINES

The result of the recent elections at the north indicate a strength of attachment to the doctrines of Free Trade and Equal Rights, on the part of the Democracy there, we had hardly dared hope ever to see. Particularly is this the case in the great State of New-York: there it seems the battle was fairly made up between the Democrats and Free Trade, against the Whigs and a protective tariff; and the victory is a glorious one for Democracy and Free Trade.

To show how the contest was carried on, we copy the following, which appeared in the Albany Evening Journal (the State organ of the Whigs) a few days before the election:

"*A Fair Field!*—The issue is fairly made up in *one* at least of the congressional districts of this State. The Locofocos of Orange county have renominated James G. Clinton, an open and avowed enemy to *all* protection, direct or incidental; and one who, throughout the late session of Congress, *voted steadily and uniformly against every tariff bill that was introduced.* The Whigs, on the other hand, have put up Mr. Wheeler as a thoroughgoing tariff man, and take their ground boldly and manfully as the friends of the protective system. To make the matter still more clear, the Independent Republican, the organ of the Orange County Locofocos, thus replies to an article in the Goshen Democrat (the Whig paper) charging upon the Locofocos *hostility* to a protective tariff:

"We advise our friend, (of the Democrat) therefore, to treat us as *the enemies of protection*, and save himself all further anxiety."

"Here, then, the battle is fairly set. Let the friends of American industry give their votes accordingly."

Here was a fair battle between *Free Trade* and *Protection;* and the Hon. *James G. Clinton*, the Free Trade candidate, was re-elected by over 800 votes majority. And such was the contest throughout the State. That this great victory is viewed by even the Federalists, as a triumph of Free Trade doctrines, is evidenced by the following paragraph from the New York Express, a leading city Whig paper:

"*Hurra for Free Trade.*—The city of New York has gone for the free-trade party, and so has the State. The great commercial emporium of the Union is for the free trade, and so is the Empire State. The whigs have fought a battle in defence of protection to American labor and American skill, and have been defeated; and we suppose, now that this great contest is over, if we are to draw any inference from the result of the election, it must be one in favor of free trade. The people—the democracy of numbers—if the ballot-box does not lie, are for free trade, against protection and revenue duties for the support of the Government."

Here we have the admission from a leading whig press, that upwards of 20,000 majority of the people of New York, (the hot-bed of the manufacturing interest,) are opposed to protection and in favor of free trade. And there are southern whigs and whig presses that still advocate the exploded doctrine of protection—that still advocate a tax upon their neighbors to fill the coffers of northern manufacturers, when the mass of the northern people themselves are renouncing this monstrous system of plunder, and rallying under the banner of Free Trade.

ANOTHER GREAT REVOLUTION!

Verily, TRUTH *is* powerful and *will* prevail. Even in Massachusetts, the very hive and stronghold of Federalism, the Democracy have achieved a noble victory. To constitute an election to an office in Massachusetts, a candidate must have a majority of *all the votes polled.* In consequence of this, there is no election for Governor by the people; but MARCUS MORTON, the Democratic candidate, is ahead of "honest John Davis," the whig candidate, 2,335 votes, and his election is only defeated by the scattering vote, amounting to 5,151. This is a great victory indeed, for Harrison carried the State by 20,930, and Morton's gain over his vote of last year is 11,164! For Congress, the Democrats have elected *two* members, the Whigs *four*, and in four Districts there is no choice. It seems to be conceded that the Delegation after a new trial, will stand 4 Democrats and 6 Whigs. The Democrats now only have one member from this State. Whigs elected: *John Q. Adams, R. C. Winthrop, Osmyn Baker*, and *Barker Burnell.* Democrats: *William Parmenter* and *Henry Williams.* The Senate of the Legislature is composed of 40 members. the Democrats have elected 14, and the Whigs 7, and in 19 Districts there is no choice, owing to the scattering votes. The House is composed of 356 members. Of these the Whigs have elected 97, and the Democrats 87, and there is no choice in 76 Towns. As it is probable on a new trial a majority of Whigs will be elected to the House, and as the vacancies in the Senate are filled by a joint vote of the two Houses, and the Senate afterwards elects the Governor from the three highest candidates voted for by the people, it is probable "honest John Davis" will be again put in the Governor's chair, though against the wishes of a majority of the people of the State. But what care the Federalists for the will of the people! The Democrats have gained 71 members of the House since last year's election. The Boston *Post* says: "These results indicate that the last days of Federalism in Massachusetts are at hand." And the *Pennsylvanian*, noticing these wonderful changes, says:

"In John Davis' own county, Worcester, where Gen. Harrison had a majority of 4773, which is more than he received in any other county in the Union, "honest John" is now 200 votes short of a majority, and the whig senatorial ticket is defeated.

"In Essex county, which gave Harrison a majority of 3543, the democrats are now ahead and are believed to have elected their ticket for Senators

"This great change, exceeding in proportion to the size of the state, those of Ohio and New York, is presumed to be owing in part to the course taken by Gov. Davis and the whig party against popular principles, in reference to the Rhode Island controversy. So viewing it, the result is a matter for heartfelt congratulation, inasmuch as the Rhode Island question involved principles more important than any others which have been connected with the politics of the present year. It involved the great question whether the right of sovereignty resides in the people, as alleged in the Declaration of Independence, or in an oligarchy, as asserted by the upholders of the corrupt and oppressive system of Europe."

The Boston Post, speaking of the general result of this election, says:

"The extent of the real triumph of the Democracy here in the recent glorious election, is not to be estimated by the numbers we have elected, but by the numbers we have *defeated.* We have done as much as Ohio; and when the old Federal substratum we have had to work upon is considered, Massachusetts is not behind New York even, in the glorious revolution her Democracy have effected in this last strong hold of old Federalism and modern Whiggery. Had a *plurality* elected as in those States, we should have chosen our Governor and Lieutenant Governor, six out of the ten members of Congress, twenty-four out of the forty Senators, and a decided majority of the House. As it is, the Abolition votes have come in aid of the Whig votes to save them from an entire rout. Out of ten members of Congress, the Whigs have barely saved *three* Of the Senate, which in former years was uniformly without a Democrat, they have elected but *nine*, and the Democrats probably *sixteen*, and our chance is so far better than theirs for the House. Which party is to have the Legislature and Governor, depends upon the Representative vacancies to be filled by the towns on the two days next following the general election, and on the fourth Monday in November; and in this last test our chance is equal with, if not better than theirs. If the impulse that has carried us thus far so gloriously, is but rightly felt in the unrepresented Democratic towns, and the charge upon the enemy is vigorously and unitedly made, a victory will assuredly be ours in detail, as it has already been in the general rout of the main body of the foe.

"And the Democracy have achieved all this with clean and open hands. No false issues, no amalgamations, no yielding of principle to expediency, but all has been a fair stand up fight on the great doctrines of Government and popular rights."

P. S. By the last mail, we received the *Dedham* (Mass.) *Democrat* of the 18th, which gives full returns from the whole State. *Morton's* majority over Davis is 1,689, and the 6,600 scattering votes defeat the election of a Governor. Messrs. Adams, Winthrop, and Burnell, (whigs) and Williams, (dem.) are elected to Congress: in the other six Districts there is no choice. The Democrats have elected 16 Senators to the Legislature, and the Whigs 10—no choice in 14 Districts. Of the House, the Democrats have elected 149 members, and the Whigs 133, and no choice in a number of Towns.

MICHIGAN.

More Coon Skinning!

Next to South Carolina, Michigan is the most unanimously Democratic of any of the States of the Union. At the late election for members of her Legislature, *every Senator elected is a Democrat*, nearly *every County in the State gave a Democratic majority*, and about four to eight coons only slipped into the House from Counties where local questions affected the election. Ninety-nine cheers for the Michigan Democracy! Messrs. Woodbridge and Porter, the Federal Clay Senators from that State, must feel *rayther* blue at these results.

DELAWARE.

In this State, the Federalists have probably elected a majority of the members of the Legislature, and *Rodney* (fed.) beats Jones (dem.) 8 votes for Congress. Over this result, the coon papers are making as much noise as if they had really gained a victory. It should be recollected, that the coon majority in Delaware in 1840 was over 1,000. The nature of their victory now may be guessed at from the following remarks of the Delaware Gazette, in relation to the poll for a member of Congress:

"We understand that several votes were cast in some of the hundreds of this county for Mr. Jones, in which his name was misspelt, and, consequently, were thrown out by the Whig judges; but which, no doubt, will be given to him by the return judges. Hence, it is impossible to say whether Mr. Jones or Mr. Rodney has succeeded, until the official returns are received."

NEW YORK.

The final official results of the late New York coon-skinning are—a majority of 21,849 for Col. BOUCK for Governor, 22 Democratic to 10 Whig Senators of State Legislature, and 93 Democratic to 35 whig Assemblymen.

ARKANSAS.

The majority for CROSS, (dem.) for Congress, is 4,098 over Cummins, (whig,) and over Cummins and Evans, (neutral) 2,412. The Legislature stands —Senate, 15 dem. to 6 whig. House, 46 dem. to 30 whigs—democratic majority on joint ballot 35.

INDIANA.

In this State, an election in one of the Counties to fill the seat in the lower House of the legislature vacated by the death of a democratic member, has resulted in the election of a whig. This affords a little comfort to our oppenents, though it leaves the Democratic majority in the legislature *four* on joint ballot, which secures the election of a Democratic U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Smith. Gen. TILGHMAN A. HOWARD is spoken of as the Democratic candidate for Senator.

☞ We cannot imagine how the Editor of the *Standard* took up the impression that we were opposed to the Legislature filling the offices at its disposal with Democrats. Certainly not from anything which has ever appeared in our columns. On the contrary, we expressly stated, in the paper previous to that in which we copied the article from the Fayetteville Carolinian alluded to by the Editor of the Standard, that all we could assure our opponents on this subject was, that "none of their tribe would be permitted to fill any office longer than a new election could be made." Yes, we go for "a clean sweep;"—we don't believe in the policy of an administration, State or National, giving the posts of honor, trust, and influence to its enemies to be used to its own destruction, and to prevent a fair administration of the government upon the principles of the party in power—that is, when political friends are to be found equally as capable of filling these offices as political enemies. This is our doctrine and we never professed any other on this subject. We do not advocate "proscription for opinion's sake;"—far from it. We would not turn out of office a worthy whig before his term of office had expired. And a refusal to *re-elect* a man to an office he formerly filled, is not "proscription," unless the Federal doctrine is to prevail, that offices ought to be filled only by the "rich and well-born-ed," who should have a life-time estate in them.

☞ It would seem by the following from the *Madisonian*, that all the gossip in the northern papers about changes in the Cabinet at Washington has no real foundation:

"*The Cabinent.*—Many rumors being abroad of expected changes in the President's cabinent, we feel it to be our duty to state, as we are able to do, that no changes in the offices of heads of departments are likely to take place before or during the approaching session of Congress; and that whatever changes may, after that time, occur, (if any,) will be in the spirit of most friendly relations between the President and all the present heads of departments."

The President has appointed Major JOHN BEARD, Jr. formerly of Salisbury, N. C., United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Florida. Mr. Tyler could not have made a better appointment. Major B. is a sterling Democrat.

Daring Rascality.—The cotton-gin house of Mr. *Jacob Stirewalt* of Cabarrus county, was broken open on Sunday night the 20th inst., and the burglars, after carefully taking down part of the gin, lifted out the cylinder containing the saws and carried it a distance of one hundred and fifty yards and threw it into the mill pond. The missing property was found on Tuesday afterwards, damaged only in the bending of a few of the teeth of the saws. The owner, we understand, is much obliged to the scoundrels who did it, for the workmanlike manner in which they took to pieces his gin, and the care they took not to injure the part they threw into the pond.

Friday, the 18th ult., was the day set apart for the execution of *John C. Colt*, in New York, for the murder of Saml. Adams. On the morning of that day, he was married in his cell by Dr. Anthon, to Caroline Henshaw, the woman he had kept as a mistress, and being left alone a short time before the hour of execution, he committed suicide, by stabbing himself in the heart with a bowie-knife. The affair produced great excitement in New-York.

New Members.—Isaac Dockery (whig) has been elected to the House of Commons from Richmond county, in place of Mr. Bostwick, deceased, and Gen. Jonathan H. Jacocks (whig) to the Senate from the Perquimons district in place of Hon. W. B. Shepard, resigned. No political change.

Mr. *Hiram C. Brawley*, formerly of this County, has been appointed Postmaster at Chesterville, S.C., in place of Thomas McLure, resigned.

Worthy of Imitation.—The business men of Columbia, S. C., in public meeting, have resolved that they will in future receive and pay out *ten* and *five cent* silver pieces *only* at their real value. The business men of every community should adopt the same resolution, and thus put a stop to a vast deal of swindling on a small scale.

Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun.—A statement has got into the newspapers, originating with a Vicksburg paper, to the amount, that friendly relations have been restored between Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun—the first advances to a reconciliation having been made by the veteran patriot of the Hermitage.

TRUE AS PREACHING, MAJOR!

The Whig Editors, while they are astounded at the great political revolutions going on around them, yet flatter their readers that in 1844 all will be right: there were (say they) just such a series of disasters to our party in 1838, and then only behold how we triumphed in 1840—though beaten now, we shall triumph again in 1844 as we did two years ago. Mr. *Chandler* of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette, has been recently amusing his readers with such calculations, and is thus answered by Major NOAH of the New York Union, who himself was a Harrison whig in 1840. We ask those here who call themselves *republican whigs*, to note the reasons Maj. Noah assigns for the Democratic victories of 1842:

"We can tell you, friend Chandler, that the change from '40 to '42 was from mighty different reasons than the change from '38 to '40. Do you know the cause of the heavy Democratic majorities at this time?

"We will tell you:—it is because the Democrats who elected Harrison and Tyler would not remain any longer with a party anxious to seize the reins of Government from the constitutional hands, *and who in victory made no hesitation in showing that they were the same Federalists as in days of yore.—These Democrats have returned to the friends they then left, glad once again to be amongst men who have some regard for their country's prosperity.*"

"*Henry Clay's Sentence upon Himself.*—That he is *morally, socially,* and politically the antipodes of John C. Calhoun. This he declared in debate in the Senate."

"The foregoing is copied from the *Charleston Mercury*. If Mr. Clay made the assertion, it is a proof that he is as devoid of shame as morality. He knows Mr. Calhoun's moral character is unimpeached, even by his political enemies; and of course he testifies to the immorality of his own character. We have long known that Mr. Clay's morality was of an equivocal character, but we had no idea he was so lost to a sense of shame as to boast of it."

The above remarks of the Columbia *Chronicle* are copied by its brother Whig in this town, the *Charlotte Journal*, in speaking of which the Journal is compelled to make this admission: "As an individual, no person can say aught of against Mr. Calhoun's character." And of Mr. *Clay's* he then speaks thus: "As to Mr. Clay's private character, nothing *now*, so far as we can learn, can be alledged against it."

This is as much as to say, Mr. Clay was formerly a great rascal, but so far as we know, nothing *now* can be alledged against his private character! Call you this "backing your man."

This is equal to the *Journal's* reply not long since, to the twit we gave him and his party about their promises of "two dollars a day and roast beef." What, said the Journal, if the whigs in Massachusetts did make these promises, did not the Whigs in different sections of the country have different banners and different mottoes, to suit each section!"

The same principles.—Our forefathers in '75, said to King George, You govern us by laws which we have no voice in making, and tax us against our consent. We will, therefore, establish a more republican form of government, under which all citizens shall enjoy equal rights and have a voice in choosing rulers and law-makers. The revolution was the consequence.

Precisely similar was the recent contest in Rhode Island. The great body of the people there who did not own a certain amount of property, had no voice in the government: they therefore said to Governor *King*, you rule us by laws in the making of which we have no voice, and tax us against our consent. We will, therefore, establish a more republican form of government, under which all citizens shall enjoy equal rights, and have a voice in choosing rulers and law-makers. They accordingly framed and adopted what is known as the "People's Constitution," and elected officers of State under it. For doing this, the royal Governor *King*, has seized and thrown into prison hundreds of freemen under a pretended charge of treason; driven others from the State, their homes and families; ransacked the houses and confiscated the property of others, and shot down some like dogs! And the Federal whig press and politicians all over the country, (like the tories of the revolution,) cry out well done!—shoot them down, the rebels! How dare they resist the "established government!"

☞ The *Monroe Advocate*, and the *Constitutional Democrat*, two of the leading Democratic papers in Michigan, have hoisted the banner of CALHOUN for President. The recent great victory in Michigan is another triumph of Calhoun and Free Trade over Clay and Protection.

The Federalists of Kentucky recently gave Mr. *Clay* a public dinner at Frankfort, at which he made a speech, *of course*, after which he was nominated for President. Will Mr. *Clay* never learn wisdom, and cease traversing the country and making electioneering harrangues to obtain an office, in dignity the first in the world—to seek which by such means gives a shock to the moral sense of every patriot in the land? Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and all the patriot Presidents had the modesty to wait for the country *to call them* into its service; but Mr. *Clay* is trapsing about begging the country *to let him serve it!* But Washington, Jefferson and Madison were probably ignorant of the patriotic ardor excited by a sight of log-cabins, live coons, cider-barrels, and the feasting upon "virgin heifer" dinners. It takes Mr. *Clay* and his modern whigs to comprehend and do justice to the magnitude of these emblems of *their* principles.

The Abolition of Whigery.—The New York *Tribune* exultingly announces the election of Hon. James Jackson, "the anti-slavery whig candidate for Congress" to supply the vacancy in the Massachusetts delegation by the death of Hon. Wm. S Hastings. And the Boston Commercial Advertiser, a leading whig paper, in rejoicing over the re-election of John Quincy Adams, says: "Mr. Adams is the only man in Congress from this State who has had the firmness to resist the insolent dictation of the Southern slaveholders." This is the spirit of northern whigery.

From the Raleigh Standard, of November 23.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

On Monday last, being the day appointed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly, forty-eight Senators produced their credentials, were qualified, and took their seats. Messrs. Pollock, democrat, from Onslow, and Miller, "whig," from Rutherford, were absent.

Mr. Wm. P. Williams put in nomination Louis D. Wilson, democrat, for Speaker. The Senate then proceeded to vote as follows:

For LOUIS D. WILSON, *Democrat, of Edgecomb*—Messrs. Arrington, Allison (of Orange,) Boykin, Boyd, Brown, Cooper, Dobson, Edwards, Etheridge, Exum, Hester, Larkins, Melvin, Mitchell, Moore, Pasteur, Ray, Reid, Rogers, Shepard, Speight, Stafford, Stallings, Swinson, Tomlinson, Walker, J. W. Williams, and W. P. Williams—28.

For ANDREW JOYNER, *whig, of Halifax*—Messrs. Albright, Allison (of Iredell,) Burgen, Cathey, Dockery, Elliott, Howard, Hodges, Jacocks, Jones, Morehead, Moye, Myers, Pharr, Ribelin, Spruill, Thomas, and Worth—18.

Mr. Wilson voting for Mr. Edwards.

Mr. Joyner for Mr. Dockery.

Mr. Wilson receiving 28 votes, it being a majority of the whole number given, was declared duly elected. Whereupon, Mr. Joyner conducted Mr. Wilson to the Chair, when he made his acknowledgements for the honor conferred, in a neat and appropriate address.

Mr. Thomas G. Stone, democrat, of Franklin county, was re-elected *unanimously* Principal Clerk.

On motion of Mr. Shepard, the Senate proceeded to the election of Clerk Assistant, and nominated for that appointment William Stringer, democrat, of Raleigh. By a motion of Mr. Albright, Henry W. Miller, whig, was added to the nomination. The vote was as follows:

For WILLIAM STRINGER—Messrs. Speaker, Arrington, Allison (of Orange,) Boykin, Boyd, Brown, Cooper, Dobson, Edwards, Etheridge, Exum, Hester, Larkins, Melvin, Mitchell, Pasteur, Ray, Reid, Rogers, Shepard, Speight, Stafford, Stallings, Swinson, Tomlinson, Walker, J. W. Williams, and W. P. Williams—28.

For H. W. MILLER—Messrs. Albright, Allison (of Iredell,) Burgen, Cathey, Dockery, Elliott, Howard, Hodges, Jacocks, Jones, Joyner, Moore, Morehead, Moye, Myers, Pharr, Ribelin, Spruill, Thomas, and Worth—20.

Mr. Stringer having received a majority of the whole number of votes given, was duly elected.

Mr. John Ziegenfuss, *democrat*, was elected Principal Door-keeper by a majority of thirteen over Jehu Crews, *whig*.

Mr. Green Hill, *whig*, (late incumbent) received the appointment of Assistant Door-keeper, beating Mr. John Davis, *democrat*.

The Senate, by motion of Mr. Reid, notified the House of its due organization.

On motion of Mr. Wm. P. Williams, the Senate's Rules of Order of the last Session, were adopted for its government, until otherwise ordered. The Senate then stood adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, one hundred and fourteen members presented their credentials, and were qualified. The House then resolved to go into an election of its Speaker.

Mr. Biggs, of Martin, nominated for that office Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Mr. Mills, of Rutherford, nominated Daniel M. Barringer, of Cabarrus. Whole number of votes 112. Necessary to a choice 57. The following is the vote:

For Mr. GRAVES—Messrs. Bower, J. W. Williams, Rayner, Lea, A. Bryan, Avery, Marshall, Walker, Jackson, Williamson, Dewey, Street, Munroe, McRae, J. B. Jones, Kelly, Dickson, J. Barnes, McNair, Patterson, Willey, Stone, Russell, Shanklin, Richardson, Davis, Stowe, White, N. Wilson, Yount, Biggs, Kirk, Ross, Erwin, Harrington, F. Taylor, Nixon, McIntire, Bragg, Hoskins, C. Jones, Bracken, Stockard, Holloway, Satterfield, Ragan, Watson, Cardwell, Scales, Herring, Schultz, Nelson, Mitchell, Taliaferro, Hauser, Conrad, Rand, Massey, Wilder, Hawkins, Fitts, Brogden, E. Barnes, and Byrd—64.

For Mr. BARRINGER—Messrs. Ashe, Allen, Chandler, Burgin, Neal, T. R. Caldwell, Lamb, Guthrie, Lasater, Brummell, Walser, Thomas, Hill, J. W. Taylor, Mendenhall, Doak, McLean, Pope, Gee, Francis, Sharpe, J. P. Caldwell, Young, McLaughlin, Koonce, J. Whitaker, Cochran, Locke, Odom, Nash, Ehringhaus, T. Wilson, Foreman, Joyner, Brower, Leach, Martin, Dockery, Brandon, F. Williams, Lord, Jefferson, Mills, Baxter, Halsey, Norcom, Steele, and J. J. Bryan—48.

Whereupon, Mr. Graves was conducted to the Chair, by Messrs. Biggs and Mills, when he addressed the House in an appropriate speech, returning thanks for the honor conferred, briefly recapitulating the important matters to be acted on by the present Legislature, and invoking the House to aid him in the performance of his arduous and responsible duties.

The House then proceeded to the election of Principal Clerk of the House. Mr. Cad. Jones, Jr., of Orange, nominated for that office Lewis H. Marsteller, of New Hanover, and Mr. J. P. Caldwell, of Iredell, nominated Charles Manly, of Wake.

The following is the vote:

Whole number of votes 114; necessary to a choice 58.

For Mr. MARSTELLER—Messrs. Bower, J. W. Williams, Rayner, Lea, A. Bryan, Avery, Marshall, Graves, Walker, Jackson, Williams, Dewey, Street, Munroe, McRae, J. B. Jones, Kelly, Dickson, J. Barnes, McNair, Patterson, Willey, Stone, Russell, Shanklin, Richardson, Davis, Stowe, White, N. Wilson, Yount, Biggs, Kirk, Ross, Erwin, Harrington, F. Taylor, Nixon, McIntyre, Bragg, Hoskins, C. Jones, Bracken, Stockard, Holloway, Satterfield, Ragan, Watson, Cardwell, Scales, Herring, Schultz, Nelson, Mitchell, Taliaferro, Hauser, Conrad, Rand, Massey, Wilder, Hawkins, Fitz, Brogden, E. Barnes, and Byrd—64.

For Mr. MANLY—Ashe, Allen, Chandler, Burgin, Neale, T. R. Caldwell, Barringer, Lamb, Guthrie, Lasater, Brummell, Walser, Thomas, Hill, J. W. Taylor, Mendenhall, Doak, McLean, Pope, Gee, Francis, Shape, J. P. Caldwell, Young, McLaughlin, Koonce, Whitaker, Cochran, Locke, Odom, Nash, Ehringhaus, T. Wilson, Foreman, Joyner, Brower, Leach, Martin, Dockery, Brandon, F. Williams, Lord, Jefferson, Mills, Baxter, Halsey, Rand, Norcom, Steele, and J. J. Bryan—50.

The House next proceeded to the election of Clerk Assistant. Dr. Walker, of Caswell, nominated for that appointment Perin H. Busbee, of Wake, and Mr. Pope, of Halifax, nominated Edmund B. Freeman, of Wake.

The following is the vote:

For Mr. BUSBEE—Bower, Williams, Rayner, Lee, Bryan, Avery, Marshall, Graves, Walker, Jackson, Williamson, Dewey, Street, Munroe, McRae, J. B. Jones, Kelly, Dickson, Barnes, McNair, Patterson, Willey, Stone, Russell, Shanklin, Richardson, Davis, Stowe, White, Wilson, Yount, Biggs, Kirk, Ross, Erwin, Harrington, F. Taylor, Nixon, McIntyre, Bragg, Hoskins, C. Jones, Bracken, Stockard, Holloway, Satterfield, Ragan, Cardwell, Scales, Herring, Schultz, Nelson, Mittchell, Taliaferro, Hauser, Conrad, Rand, Massey, Wilder, Hawkins, Fitts, Brogden, E. Barnes, and Byrd—64.

For Mr. FREEMAN—Ashe, Allen, Chandler, Burgin Neale, Caldwell, Barringer, Lamb, Guthrie, Lasater, Brummell, Walser, Thomas, Hill, Taylor, Mendenhall, Doak, McLean, Pope, Gee, Francis, Sharpe, Caldwell, Young, McLaughlin, Koonce, Whitaker, Cochran, Locke, Odom, Nash, Ehringhaus, T. Wilson, Foreman, Joyner, Brower, Leach, Martin, Dockery, Brandon, F. Williams, Lord, Jefferson, Mills, Baxter, Halsey, Norcom, Steele, and Bryan—49.

The House then went into election of Principal Door-keeper. Dr. Walker, of Caswell, nominated Jas. Page, of Randolph, and Mr. Rand nominated John R. Harrison, of Wake, for that appointment.

The following is the vote:

For Page,	90
" Harrison,	20
Scattering	3

On motion of Mr. Biggs, of Martin, the House adjourned until to-morrow morning ten o'clock.

In the Senate, on yesterday, a letter of resignation was received from Mr. Pollock, Senator from Onslow, vacating his seat, owing to ill health. A writ of Election was ordered, to take place on Thursday, the 1st of December, to supply the vacancy.

In the House, Thomas Anderson, of Orange, was re-elected Assistant Door keeper. The vote was as follows:

For Anderson,	58
" S. J. Finch,	25
" Depoe,	23
" Cooley,	3
" Lowe, Brown, and Bobbitt, (each)	2

A joint Committee of two was appointed to draft Rules for the two Houses.

A joint Committee was also appointed to wait on the Governor and inform him of the organization of the two Houses, and their readiness to receive any Communication from him. The Committee reported that his Excellency would send in his message to-morrow, (this day) at 12 o'clock.

The remainder of the day was taken up in both Houses, by ineffectual votings for Engrossing Clerks.

Will the Clay Whig papers any longer set down New York in their list of States "safe for Clay in 1844"?

A daughter of the celebrated Patrick Henry lately died in Virginia, aged about 70 years. She was the wife of a Mr. Aylett.

Pork.—The Abingdon, (Va.) "Virginian" of Nov. 19, states that ten thousand hogs had passed through that place in a few weeks.

The Rutherford, N. C., "Intelligencer," of the 16th says,—"For several days past our village has been literally swarming with large droves of hogs, on their way from the west to the southern markets. Never do we remember to have seen as many on this route, at least so early, as have already passed by, and never do we remember to have known owners to manifest so much anxiety to effect sales. Prices thus far $2.50 gross, $3 nett, per cwt."

The Salem, N. C., "Gazette," of 19th says,—"Drove pork sold in this place during the week at $2 50 per hundred weight—and fine hogs they were. Rumor says more are coming at $2 per cwt."

Two fine-looking droves have passed here (Greensborough) without making sales. They offered at three dollars. Immense numbers are reported to be on the road....*Greensboro' Patriot.*

Pork is coming in freely and selling at $3 per hundred. This we incline to the opinion, will be the market price this season. Good Beef is worth $2 50 per hundred....*Lynchburg Republican.*

[Several droves of Hogs have passed through Charlotte from the West. All the sales they made, we believe, were at $2 50 gross, and $3 nett.—*Ed. Jeff.*]

☞ The following Recipe for curing Hams comes very appropos at the present time. It may save some trouble and expense and afford some pleasant eating to those of our readers who will observe it.

RECIPE FOR CURING HAMS.

To one peck of coarse Salt, *ground very fine*, add 2 quarts of Molasses, (sweet,) and half an ounce of Cayenne Pepper; mix together thoroughly, (it will look like very fine brown Sugar.) This is sufficient for 250 lbs. of Hams. To a Ham of 15 lb. weight, take a *heaped* table spoon full of Salt Petre, and rub it with the hand on the flesh side of the Ham, (the Petre being pounded very fine in a mortar,) rubbing it well in. Cover the flat side of the Ham with the mixture one-eighth of an inch thick merely putting it on with the hand; place the hams then level as may be in a tub, skin side down in layers, and place on the top of them heavy weights. Let them stand three weeks; change them by putting those at the top at the bottom; weight them again; let them stand three weeks longer. Hang them up, *knuckle down* for a day or two; then smoke for six weeks, putting a fire in smoke house only every other day. Green Maple or Hickory is best, and the fire should be as far from meat as possible,—the colder the smoke the better. In curing Hams, always have the leg sawed off below the knee joint, and do not take off the joint until the Ham is boiled; boil a quarter of an hour to each pound.

To preserve Hams after they are cured, I have found the easiest mode to dip the Ham into a white wash of quick Lime, until it is completely covered with the Lime, and then hang up the Ham. (knuckle down again.) in a dark, perfectly dry, cool place. No insect will trouble them. The white wash should be about as thick as good cream.

The Register is, or affects to be indignant at the course pursued by our Legislature, in relation to its officers. This is worthy of the whiggery. A party that has proscribed, threatened and persecuted the Democrats, in a ferocious spirit, has the inconsistency (to use the mildest term) to complain of the calm and dignified manner in which our party in the Legislature makes restitution to the country and to its principles. You claim "all the decency and talents." Our friends intend to give you a practical lesson, that shall exhibit your vain and groundless pretensions to the public. It is but a short time since the Editor of the Register gave the people to understand, that certain offices could not be properly filled from the Democratic ranks. Can he blame the Democrats for refusing to submit to so insulting an imputation?—*Standard*

On Saturday morning last, about day-break, an alarm of fire was given. The fire was found to proceed from the corner tenement in Cook's Row. The whole block, extending in a northerly direction, was consumed, with the exception of two rooms, which were saved by blowing up one of the tenements. Mr. Osborne Sugg lost liquors, which were in one of the cellars, estimated at $5,000. It is supposed that some incendiary set fire to the corner building.—*Ib.*

ONE FOOT IN THE GRAVE.

The following, received by a vessel arrived at New Orleans, would be almost too absurd for belief, were it not that nothing is too absurd to believe of the grimace and folly of the pompous and the proud:

"Mexico, Sept. 28—Yesterday, was buried with pomp and solemnity in the cemetery of Saint Paul, the foot which His Excellency, President General Santa Anna, lost in the action of the 8th December, 1838. It was deposited in a monument erected for that purpose. Don Ignacio Sierray Roso having pronounced a funeral discourse appropriate to the subject."—*Ib.*

Horrible Outrage.—George W. Lore, was convicted of murder in Henry County, Ala., some months ago, but obtained a new trial, and escaped from jail. He was caught in Barbour county a few days ago; the citizens, to the number of 200 met together to determine what should be done with him. Some two or three were in favor of giving him up to the legal authorities; about 20 were indifferent, and all the others voted to hang him, *which was accordingly done!* Is there no law in Alabama, to punish these murderers?—*Fay. Observer.*

The Mary Rogers Mystery Explained.—Our readers will recollect the terrible mystery which hung over the death of a young and beautiful girl who was found floating in the North River at New York about a year ago, supposed to have been violated and murdered in the woods at Hoboken. It now appears from the dying confession of Mrs. Loss, the woman who kept the refreshment house at Hoboken, and who was recently mortally wounded by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of her own son, that Mary Rogers died under the hands of a young physician who had undertaken to effect a premature delivery. And then, to screen themselves, the persons concerned sunk the body in the river.—*Ib.*

Horrible Outrage.—In the Runinsas (Iowa) Gazette, we find the most extraordinary and cruel relation of circumstances that we believe ever went forth in type. An old man lived alone, and had forbidden a daughter, who lived near, and her husband, or even their children, ever to approach his place, on account merely of some whimsical pique that the old man had taken against his child. One morning the inhuman being found his grandchild, under three years of age, climbing upon his garden rail, and he deliberately went for his rifle and shot the boy dead. The victim fell inside of the fence. The old man reloaded and sat watching. Not long after the mother came seeking her child, and the minute she touched her father's garden rail, as she did with a shriek the instant she perceived her dead child, the old brute shot her in the temple and killed her stone dead on the spot. The hoary maniac (as he is now accounted) shot the father also when he came, and he is now in prison to answer for the three murders.

Dr. Joel B. Southerl[illegible] formerly a member of Congress, has been app[illegible] Naval officer for the District of Philadelp[illegible]e of Alexander Fergerson....*Lynchburg Rep[illegible]*

Giddings, the whig-abolition member of Congress from Ohio, has come out in favor of Ge[illegible] Scott for the next Presidency.

Hon. Arthur [illegible]by, U. S. Senator from Al[illegible] bama, declines [illegible] He was [illegible] 1840-1, in place [illegible]

The Richmon[illegible] the Hon. Geo. H. Pro[illegible] tion to decline a re-el[illegible]

Married,

In Fayetteville, on Wednesda[illegible] the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, the Rev[illegible] Mecklenburg county, to Miss [illegible] daughter of the late John Mc[illegible]

At the Convent Chapel, Georgetown, D. C. the 15th instant, by the Most Reverend Archbi[illegible] Eccleston, *George W. Graham*, of Washington, to *Eliza*, daughter of Judge Gaston, of North Carolina.

Assignee's Sale.

AS Assignee in Bankruptcy for Mecklenburg county, I will sell for cash, on Thursday the 8th day of December next, at the residence of Derias Folsom in the Town of Charlotte, one COW, eight head of HOGS, and some other articles not mentioned. Also, on the same day, at the Court-house in Charlotte, two GOLD WATCHES will be sold for cash.

And on Friday, the 9th December next, at the residence of Jonas Rudisill, near Davidson College, I will sell for cash, a HORSE and BUGGY, several head of HOGS, a CLOCK, a WATCH, and some other articles. Also, on the same day, at the residence of Hiram H. Rainey, in the vicinity of Davidson College, a quantity of PLANK and SCANTLING and several BEDSTEADS, will be sold for cash.

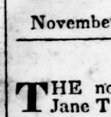
And on Monday the 19th of December next, I will sell for cash, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, the interest of Jonas Rudisill in a HOUSE and LOT in the vicinity of Davidson College.

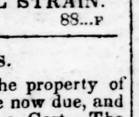
WILLIAM J. KEAHEY, Assignee
In Bankruptcy.

Nov. 29, 1842. 88...ts

Notice.

HAVING taken letters of administration upon the estate of Sophia Orr, lately deceased, I will proceed to sell at the late residence of said Sophia Orr, on the 20th of December, 1842,





Horses, Cattle, HOGS, Corn, Fodder, Hay, Oats, a large quantity of Cotton in the seed. Also, all the

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Of the deceased, together with a

Wagon and Farming Utensils,

And many other things too tedious to mention. Terms made known at the sale.

CYRUS A ALEXANDER, Admr.

November 27, 1842. 88...ts.

Negro Hiring.

I WILL Hire the Negroes belonging to George Means, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 2d day of January next.

SAMUEL LAWING, Guardian.

Nov. 25, 1842. 88...TH

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on the 20th instant, a bay mare MULE, three years old, with roached mane. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will take up said mule, and give information to the Editor of the Jeffersonian, or to Maj. Benj. Morrow. JOHN W. POTTS.

Nov. 24th, 1842. 88...P

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on the 18th instant, a sorrel HORSE, eight or nine years old, and marked as follows: he has white feet and legs, a small scar on the left side of his nose, and is a little sway-backed. Any person who will take up said horse, and give information to the undersigned, living six miles above Lancasterville, S. C., on the main road leading to Charlotte, N. C., so that he can get his property, shall be well paid for their trouble.

SAMUEL STRAIN.

November 21, 1842. 88...P

Notice to Debtors.

THE notes given at the sale of the property of Jane T. Matthews, deceased, are now due, and must be paid without delay to save Cost. The condition of the Estate will not authorize indulgence. W. M. MATTHEWS, Admr.

Nov. 15, 1842. 68...F

Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE, NOV. 23.

Brandy, peach,	45	*Lead, bar,*	7 *to* 8
do apple,	30 *to* 35	*Mackerel,* hf bl. No. 1.	$7
Bacon,	7½ *to* 8	*Molasses,*	*to* 25
Beeswax,	27 *to* 28	*Oats,*	00 *to* 30
Butter,	10*to* 12½	*Oil, linseed,*	80 *to* 90
Balerope,	8 *to* 10	*Nails, cut,*	6 6½
Coffee,	11 *to* 12	*Powder, keg,*	$6 50
Cotton,	6½ *to* 6¾	*Rags,*	2½
do bagging,	*to* 20	*Sugar, brown,*	6½ *to* 10
Corn, (scarce)	40 *to* 50	*lump,*	14
Candles, F F,	15 *to* 17	*loaf,*	15 *to* 18
Flour,	$4 *to* $4¼	*Salt, bushel,*	50 *to* 60
Feathers,	25 *to* 30	*sack,*	*to* $2 50
Flaxseed,	$1 12 *to* 1¼	*Tallow,*	7 *to* 9
Hides, green,	4 *to* 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	2 *to* 8
do dry,	10 *to* 12½	*Wheat,*	80 *to* 85
Iron,	5 *to* 5½	*Whiskey,*	30 *to* 35
Lard,	6 *to* 7	*Wool,*	15 *to* 20

4-4 *sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,* 7 [illegible] pr yd.
3-4 *do do* *do* 5 *do*
30 *inch do, (heavy)* *do* 6½ *do*
Cotton Yarn, numbers 5 *to* 10, 14 *to*

COLUMBIA, S. C., NOV. 24.

Bagging, hemp,	20 *to* 24	*Corn,*	
tow,	18 *to* 24	*Oats,*	
Balerope,	8 *to* 14	*Peas,*	
Bacon, hams,	8 *to* 14	*Lard,*	
shoulders,	3 *to* 7	*Lead,*	
sides,	5 *to* 8	*Molasses,*	
Butter,	31½ *to* 20	*Nails, cut,*	
Candles, sperm,	35 *to* 45	*Oil, linseed,*	
tallow,	18 *to* 20		
Cheese, northern,	12½	*Rice,*	
Coffee, cu[illegible]	11 [illegible]		

Co[illegible]
Ma[illegible]

[illegible] the supply [illegible] been em[illegible] than for several pre[illegible] ceding [illegible] not been maintained, and we c[illegible] our quotations, which may no[illegible] 4 1-2 to 6 1-2 cents, ex-trem[illegible] were effected at 5 1-4 to [illegible] the highest rate.

[illegible] has been no change to notice. [illegible] well supplied, and the great competi[illegible] which now exists, has reduced pri[illegible] low.—*Carolinian.*

CHARLESTON MARKET—Nov. 21.

From the Correspondence of the South Carolinian.

Our Cotton market throughout the whole week has been very brisk, and the operations large.—There is evidently a strong desire on the part of holders to make sales; and under such circumstances it cannot be expected that prices should improve, even be maintained. Good Cotton—say fair and upward—on account of their steady at former rates—7 to 8¼ cents, declining considerably as they approach The principal sales in the fore part of the week were made at 6¾ a 7 cents; but those of this evening, range principally from 7 to 8 cents. The amount of the week's sales is [illegible] which, the least daily amount [illegible] bales, on Friday, upwards of [illegible] bales; and to day, 4,260 bales.

[illegible] NOV. 8.

Beef, in		*Flour,*	$5 *to* 6
Bacon,		*Feathers,*	30½ *to* 32
		Hides, green,	5
Butter,		*do dry,*	10
Beeswax,			5 *to* 6
Bagging,	20 *to* 25	(scarce)	7 *to* 8
Balerope,	10 *to* 12½	*pole,*	22 *to* 28
Coffee,	12½ *to* 1[illegible]	[illegible]	8 to 10
Cotton,	6 *to* 7½		35 *to* 40
Corn, (scarce)	50 *to* 62		7 *to* 8

PROSPE[illegible]

The Democ[illegible]

THE undersigned propos[illegible] of Lincolnton, N. C., a [illegible] der the above title.

The Press will be *various* in its character; but the leading feature will be that of a *political Journal.* Our aim will be the advancement of Moral and Political TRUTH. It will be our constant endeavor to propagate such principles, and such only, as we think would conduce to the happiness of our countrymen, both in their public and private relations. In politics, we shall always be found contending for "the greatest good of the greatest number," and opposing the insolent pretension of associated wealth. We claim to be Republicans of the Jeffersonian school; and therefore our whole energies shall be exerted in favor of "the great popular party" which is now rallied to the establishment of Democratic principles. With regard to the policy of our Government, our motto shall be, "FREE TRADE, LOW DUTIES, NO DEBT, SEPARATION FROM BANKS, ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, AND A STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION." We believe that, if these principles "be faithfully and firmly adhered to," they will long "perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."

With regard to the next Presidency, we unhesitatingly avow a preference for John C. Calhoun; nevertheless, we will cordially support any man whom the great Democratic party of the Union in National Convention may nominate.

Though the "Democratic Press" will be, as we have already said, mainly *political* in its character; yet the other topics of Literature, the Arts and Sciences, Religion and Morals, together with the News of the day, shall not be neglected. We shall endeavor to make it acceptable to the general reader as well as the politician.

The first number, provided sufficient encouragement is given, will be issued about the 1st of January next.

TERMS.

The Democratic Press will be published on an imperial sheet, at two dollars in advance; two dollars and fifty cents at the expiration of three months; and three dollars, if payment be delayed till the end of the year.

A failure to order a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement.

Letters to the publishers, unless containing money in sums of *five dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer in every inosance, and collected as other accounts.

ROBT. WILLIAMSON, JR.
ROBT. A. KNOX.

Lincolnton, N. C., Nov. 18, 1842.

A. BETHUNE

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, in the South-east wing of Spring's brick house, where he will be ready to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage. Being regular in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, his style shall not be inferior to any at the South.

☞ *Fall and Winter Fashions for* 1842-3 *just received.*

Charlotte, Sept. 27, 1842.

POETRY.

LIFE.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

The things, oh Life! thou quicknest, all
Strive upward toward the broad bright sky,
Upward and outward, and they fall
Back to Earth's bosom where they die.

All that have borne the touch of death—
All that shall live, lie mangled there
Beneath that veil of bloom and breath,
That living zone 'twixt earth and air.

There lies my chamber dark and still;
The atoms trampled by my feet
There wait, to take the place I fill
In the sweet air and sunshine sweet.

Well, I have had my turn—have been
Raised from the darkness of the clod,
And for a glorious moment seen
The brightness of the skirts of God.

And knew the light within my breast,
Though wavering oftentimes and dim,
The power the will that never rest
And cannot die, were all from Him.

Dear child! I know that thou wilt grieve
To see me taken from thy love—
Wilt seek my grave at Sabbath eve,
And weep and scatter flowers above.

Thy little heart shall soon be healed,
And [illegible] shall be bliss [illegible] thou
To younger [illegible]
The place thou [illegible]

When we descend to dust a[illegible]
Where will the final dwelling [illegible]
Of thought and all its memories then
My love for thee and thine for me?

THE MOTHER'S SMILE.

BY J. E. CARPENTER.

There are clouds that must o'ershade [illegible]
There are griefs that all must [illegible]
There are sorrows that have made [illegible]
Feel the tide of human woe:
But the deepest—darkest sorrow
Though it sear the heart awhile,
Hope's cheering ray may borrow,
From a mother's welcome smile

There are days in youth that greet us
With a ray too bright to last,
There are cares of age to greet us
When these sunny days are past;
But the past scenes hover o'er us
And give back the heart awhile,
All that memory can restore us
In a mother's welcome smile!

There are scenes and sunny places
On which mem'ry loves to dwell,
There are many happy faces
Who have known and loved us well;
But 'mid joy or 'mid dejection,
There is nothing can beguile,
That can show the fond affection
Of a mother's welcome smile!

CREDIT SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of [illegible] executed by Dan Alexander [illegible] October, 1840, *on the first day of* [illegible], I will proceed to sell at the [illegible] place, the following property to satisfy said Trust, viz:

15 or 16 Negroes,

(VERY LIKELY.)

Eight [illegible] *head of*

[illegible]SES,

[illegible] HEAD OF

CATTLE,

Fifty or sixty head of HOGS, Two Road Wagons and Harness, Corn, Fodder, Hay,

and various other articles.

On the day following, (the 2nd of December,) at the Court-House in Charlotte, the following

Tracts of Land,

—VIZ:

294 acres of land lying on the waters of Mallard Creek, including the Gold Mill, adjoining Thomas Alexander, S. J. Gilmer and others.

270 acres, on the waters of Mallard Creek, adjoining Winfield Shelby, C. H. Henderson and others.

120 acres, on the waters of Sugar Creek, adjoining Wm Lucky and others.

33 acres, on the waters of Sugar Creek, adjoining J. D. Boyd and others.

157 acres, on the waters of Sugar Creek, adjoining the Capps Mine tract, including the McGinn Mine.

86 acres, including the Rudisill Gold Mine, adjoining Wm. Carson and others.

—ALSO—

THE HOUSES AND LOTS

On which R. C. Carson now lives, the House and lots in which W. F. Alexander now lives, the House and lots on which Mrs. McConnaughey formerly lived, and 24 uninproved lots.

Terms made known at the sale, by

WM. J. ALEXANDER, Trustee.

Nov. 7, 1842. 86...ts

To the creditors of the late Robert H. Burton, deceased.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA:—LINCOLN COUNTY: IN EQUITY, FALL TERM, 1842.

Lawson Henderson, et. al., *Versus* Michael Hoke and Henry W. Burton, Executors of Robert H. Burton. } Original Bill.

ORDERED by the Court, that notice be given for four weeks in the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" and the "*Carolina Watchman*," that the creditors of Robert H. Burton, deceased, prove their respective claims before the Clerk and Master of this Court previous to the first day of February next, or be forever thereafter barred.

Witness, *William Williamson*, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the second Monday after the third Monday in August, A. D. 1842, and 67th year of the independence of said State.

WM. WILLIAMSON, C. M. E.

I will attend at my Office in Lincolnton during the last week in this month, (Novr.), and throughout the month of December, for the purpose of passing upon the claims of creditors. [Prs. fee $5

WM. WILLIAMSON.

November 15, 1842. 87...4t

IMPORTANT SALE OF

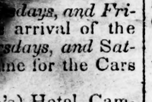
NEGROES AND OTHER PROPERTY.

WE will sell, at the late residence of John Culp, deceased, *on Tuesday, the 13th of December next*, all the personal property of the said deceased, (the sale to continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of,) consisting of

THIRTY-THREE LIKELY

NEGROES;

Horses, Cattle, Pork and



Stock Hogs;

Sheep, one yoke of OXEN, one Road Waggon and Harness, one sett of Blacksmith's Tools, two Cotton Gins, one pair of Mill Stones, one sett Mill IRONS,

CORN, FODDER, OATS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

And many other articles not necessary to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

M. A. CULP, } Admrs.
A. R. CULP, }

November 14, 1842. 87-ts

ALL persons having demands against the estate of John Culp, deceased, are required to present them for payment properly attested. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

M. A. CULP, } Adms.
Nov. 14, 1842. A. R. CULP, }

Accommodation

[illegible]S.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that a line of *ACCOMMODATION STAGES* will commence running between Gadsden and Camden, [illegible]th Carolina, *on Monday, the 14th instant*, and continue to run, Three times a Week, until further notice.

To leave Gadsden, after the arrival of the Cars [illegible] *Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays*, [illegible] arrival of the [illegible] *on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, [illegible] time for the Cars for Charleston.

☞ Office at Davi[illegible]Clarke's) Hotel, Camden.

WM. SHIVER.

Nov. [illegible] 86...m

One Hu[illegible]ed and Fifty Dollars REWARD.

BROKE the Jail of Lincoln county, North Carolina, on the night of the first June last, a woman by the name of *Mary Hinkle*, who was convicted of murder at the Spring Term of Lincoln Superior Court, 1842. Mary Hinkle is the wife of Lewis Hinkle;—she is a small woman, fair complection, black eyes, black hair, and supposed to be about 30 years of age, The above reward will be given for the delivery of the said Mary Hinkle to me in Lincolnton, N. C. PAUL KISTLER, Jailor.

October 27, 1842. 84...f

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

State of North Carolina,
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Session, 1842.

Jemima Mitcham, *vs.* The Heirs of N. Mitcham. } Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lawson Mitcham, Bartlett Mitcham, M. Mitcham, N. Mitcham, and Henry Mitcham, heirs at law of N. Mitcham, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendants to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be opened and held for the County of Lincoln, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the first Monday of December next, then and there to answer or demur to plaintiff's petition; otherwise, it will be heard *ex parte*, and her prayer granted accordingly.

Witness, *Henry Cansler*, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday of August, A. D 1842, and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

H. CANSLER, Clk.

Printer's fee $5 60. 83...6w.

State of North Carolina,
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Session, 1842.

Benj. S. Johnson, *vs.* Sarah Arney, and others. } Petition for sale of land for debt.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Franklin Arney, one of the heirs at law of Christian Arney, dec'd., is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore *ordered*, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian," notifying the said defendant to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be opened and held for Lincoln county, at the Court House in Lincolnton, on the first Monday of December next, and there to answer or demur to plaintiff's petition; otherwise, it will be heard *ex parte*, and the sale of the land ordered accordingly.

Witness, *Henry Cansler*, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 2nd Monday after the 3rd Monday of August, A. D. 1842, and in the 67th year of the Independence of said State.

H. CANSLER, Clk.

Printer's fee $5 60 83...6w.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mrs. Sarah A. Harris, dece'd., are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against said estate, are likewise requested to present them for settlement as the law directs.

JNO. B. HARRIS, } Executors.
WM. A. HARRIS, }

Nov. 6, 1842. 85...6w.

TRAVELLERS,

TAKE NOTICE!

TIMOTHY R. HUGHES.

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64....6m

Old Point-Comfort

RE-OPENED.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING leased the *CHARLOTTE HOTEL*, formerly kept by Dr. Joshua D. Boyd, and more recently by Maj. Joseph Smith, announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has reopened it as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. The House and enclosures have been newly and thoroughly repaired expressly for the use of the subscriber. Intending to devote his whole time and attention to his House, the undersigned will spare no pains to render comfortable all who may give him a call. It will be his constant endeavor to keep a Table supplied with the best that can be afforded by a bountiful country; a Bar of choice Liquors; neat Rooms and clean Beds; polite and attentive Servants, an experienced Hostler and such accomodations at his Stables as will not be overlooked by travellers and others. To the travelling public he would say, call and test the accomodations at the Charlotte Hotel. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the embarrassed state of the times. The Charlotte Hotel is on mains treet, just one square South of the Courthouse.

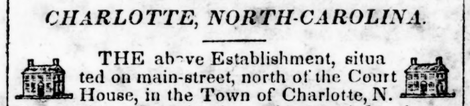
☞ Families accommodated with private dining Rooms when desired.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 25, 1842. 83...f

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.



THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinligorate both man and horse. Particular pains wil be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundant and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from the public is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1843. 65...f

For Sale.

A likely young mare five years old. She rides well and works well in harness, and can be had on very moderate terms for cash or approved paper. For further particulars, apply to the Editor of the Jeffersonian.

Nov. 22, 1843. 87...m.

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES.

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES.

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of file, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. F. & C. Phifer,	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,
James J. Horne,	Pittsborough.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

Notice.

I FORWARN all persons from trading for a Note given to Moses A. Parks, Guardian for Susan Stitt, of $46 50 cents due the last of December next, as the Negroes I hired proved unsound and of little use, and I don't intend to pay the said note until compelled by law.

THOMAS M'CALL.

Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 15, 1842. 82...tf

TO THE WORLD!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and desease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forh to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feells himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of deseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world: and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entirely new, ingenious and costly apparatus.—The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which, are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mankind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimoney of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlighened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is designed to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered, and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Hon. Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder if it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Athough I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swollow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing myself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician: but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powertul preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an egg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point.—The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the famalies in the agjacent buildings. I had not slept a night since the early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shrunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly portruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had became much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months.—By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe my statement for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, these dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours,

THOMAS TURNER, 45 Anothy street.

City and County of New-York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS,

Mayor of the City of New-York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,

Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duan-st

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant,
corner Church and Leonards-sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer,
corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW-YORK, August 3, 1842.

"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen; Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted make known to the world the inesstimable benefit I have received by the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1833 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which afterwards proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no sondness in me.' From the time first mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New-York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren-street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure. PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW-YORK August 16, 1842.

"Messrs. SANDS: Gentlemen—Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously effected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease grew worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn further particlars concerning my case will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c,

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co. Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Brodway, corner of Chambers street, New York. Price $1.

☞ *The above Medicine is for sale in Charlotte, by*

BRALEY OATS,
74...y Druggist.